





portunity for conversation, or amusement, they eagerly desire employment. Here all communication is cut off; no one knows his fellow prisoner; no acquaintance is formed; no conversation takes place; the convict sees no one, and holds communion with no one, except such as will give him good advice."

The effect of these statements on the public mind has been to give to the Philadelphia Penitentiary and system of prison discipline a reputation they never deserved. It was in vain that the friends of the Auburn system again and again declared the statements incorrect, and made the declarations on their own personal examinations and knowledge. The parties, being persons of high character, no decision could be had between them. All that could be expected was to leave the matter in doubt. Legislative documents, furnished by Pennsylvania herself, have dissipated that doubt, and prove the friends of the Auburn system correct in their prophetic warnings and in their subsequent statements.

There are two Penitentiaries in Pennsylvania, viz: that in Philadelphia called the Eastern Penitentiary, and the other in Pittsburgh, called the Western Penitentiary. The Western Penitentiary was built after the completion of the other, and with all the advantages of experience in regard to it. Of the two prisons, therefore, the Western should approach nearest to perfection.

I will now read an extract from a report to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, dated March 1835, by a minority of a committee appointed to examine into abuses charged as existing in the economy and management of the Eastern Penitentiary. The report notices a defect in the construction of certain parts, viz: means of which the convicts were enabled to communicate with each other. This defect was well known, and it was stated that, inasmuch as a general insurrection had been concerted between the convicts, and was on the point of breaking out when discovered by the vigilance of the warden and frustrated by his energy and decision. Thus much for the Eastern Penitentiary.

We will now look at the Western Penitentiary, at Pittsburgh. A committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in a report made in Jan. 1837, say:—"It is the boast of Pennsylvania that she has devised and carried into effect a system of Prison discipline, which so admirably combines the two great objects of punishment and reform. That this is effectually done by the system of solitary confinement, the committee are renewedly convinced by the result of their investigation. The total deprivation of liberty, the hopeless impossibility of intercourse with the world, or even with his fellow partners in crime, the lonely and still solitude of his narrow cell, where no object occurs on which to rest his eye or to fix and amuse his mind; all combine to render his state of existence tiresome and gloomy in the extreme." I read this extract from the first page of the report. Certainly it claims for the Pennsylvania system a complete triumph. On the very next page of the same report the same committee make the following humiliating confession, alike fatal to their own previous declaration and to their boasted system. "A perusal of the report of the Inspector of the Western Penitentiary, made to the Legislature, March 21, 1836, first informed the committee of the existence of evils in that institution, which, in the opinion of the inspectors themselves, went far to destroy the boasted system of discipline which had its origin in, and was at much cost and trouble carefully nurtured by Pennsylvania. The committee were not a little surprised to learn from that report that it was the serious belief of the Inspectors that the system could not be carried into successful operation, in the Penitentiary under their control, and that their hopes and expectations of success had been utterly disappointed. With the most anxious regard for its complete triumph, and for the purposes of remedying, if possible, the great and overwhelming difficulties by which it appeared to be surrounded, they made a protracted and scrutinizing inquiry, and take great pleasure in submitting to the Legislature the result by [of] their researches. The inspectors, warden, assistants, and prisoners generally, concurred in their statements upon the subjects of inquiry, and it was evident from information received from them, that the defects of the construction of the prison prevent in a great measure the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

The impression left on my mind after reading these documents, is that the fate of the Pennsylvania system of discipline is sealed. It would be gratifying if we could be satisfied with it, and if it were all that is required for the punishment and reformation of criminals. But we must regard it and speak of it as it is, plainly and truly. The truth can never do any harm; and it is high time that the truth should be known on this subject. Henceforth the possibility of strict solitary confinement, and admit of almost unlimited communication between the inmates of adjoining cells. Prisoners were in no instance (when the committee asked the question) ignorant of the name, crime, sentence, time of liberation, &c. and in some instances, even able to give other information, which was highly improper for them to possess; because it should only appropriately be known to the officers of the institution."

work—next line, dele "they" last paragraph, 1st col. 2d line, for "church," read "Christian."—Most of these errors were occasioned by abbreviations, which were not understood by the compositor.

## Philadelphia Anniversaries.

### AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The American Sunday School Union held its 13th anniversary on Monday afternoon, May 22, in the First Presbyterian church, Philadelphia. Alexander Henry, Esq., president, in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Ludlow, provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The report was read by Mr. Hall, of which the following brief abstract presents the most material items:

#### ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT.

The report gives the results of the labors of each missionary employed by the union during the past year. The sum total is, that there have been employed, in New England, New York, and part of New Jersey, eight agents and missionaries. In the other middle states and Maryland, seven. In the Valley of the Mississippi, 21. In the Southern states, 15. The missionaries in the three last mentioned districts have established at least 500 new schools, making on an average, 30 each. Publications have been distributed gratuitously to the amount of \$3,455, viz: in the west \$2,283, in the south \$812, elsewhere \$359. The amount of contribution for the Valley for the year ending March 1, was \$10,744. The cost of sustaining the agents and missionaries, donations of books, and incidental expenses, \$14,689. Receipts from the southern fund, \$6,347. At the beginning of the last year there was a balance in its favor of \$6,781. Amount expended, 6,436. Receipts to the general fund \$15,832. Number of new auxiliaries, 42. Reports have been received from 164 out of 1,330 professionally auxiliary societies. The result of their reports, 2,136 schools, 23,687 teachers, 167,816 scholars. Volumes in libraries, 201,839. Professed religion, 764 teachers, 1,857 scholars.

In the publication department, we have issued during the year, 33 new books, of which 22 are original, written for the Society, and 11 are reprints. The total number of books now amounts to 400 bound volumes, and about 150 in paper covers. The number of volumes printed in the year is 890,663. Of infant school lessons, pamphlets, journals, &c. 94,600, the whole making about 1,000,000. The result of the reports of the auxiliaries are included 89,500 of the Union Questions; and in the aggregate of pages, 84,600 copies of the S. S. Journal. Amount of publications sent to Depositories \$34,414. Amount sold at Philadelphia, \$41,041. Total, \$75,456. Actual receipts from sales, \$39,208. Paid for rights, \$919. Secured by copyright, \$2,733. Engraving on steel, wood and stone, \$1,651. Total paid to authors and mechanics, \$53,644. Donations to foreign fund, \$1,040, the avails of which have been distributed in books to American missionaries in various parts of the world. A considerable number of our books have been sold in Calcutta, and several have been translated into different languages in India. One has been translated into Italian, for distribution among the Mediterranean missions. The life of Washington has been translated into French and German, and is reprinted in Paris. A circulating library, composed of our publications, has been opened in Paris, which in less than a year from its establishment, had 600 subscribers. At least four other books are in course of translation in Paris. Three of our books have been printed, at the expense of the Union, in raised characters, for the use of the blind.

The following preamble and resolution was then moved by B. W. RICHARDS, Esq., of Philadelphia, and seconded by the Hon. HENRY POTTER, of North Carolina.

"Communications having been received from highly respectable friends of sound education in different parts of the United States, expressing an ardent desire for a much more extended circulation of the publications of this Union, especially in preparing and furnishing, at a low price, small and select libraries to such of the common schools of our country, as shall, by their directors or patrons, express a desire to supply them, and shall furnish the means of meeting the necessary expense; and the publications of this society being in the judgment of many friends of man in our country highly approved, especially as containing nothing offensive to any class of citizens, or any denomination of Christians;—and hearty co-operation and support to the cause of education, having been (without any agency of the society) proffered by many good men: Therefore,

"Resolved, That the Board of Managers, without relaxing in any degree their efforts to plant and sustain Sunday Schools, be requested to take early and efficient measures, cordially to respond to the call of our friends, and to rely upon the liberality and the zealous co-operation of our fellow-citizens, throughout the United States, this society will endeavor to furnish all such facilities as it possesses, for accomplishing so important a work."

In offering this resolution, Mr. RICHARDS spoke of the plan as great and expensive in its comprehensive results, though simple and easy in its character. The common schools are creating habits of reading, which, if not supplied with sound and wholesome matter, would be employed on the pernicious works that abound. Christians have not felt the interest they ought to feel in common schools; the influence that the pupils receive there is daily and constant, and should be of the highest kind. He thought the proposition would be approved by every candid and virtuous mind. The prejudices that had once prevailed against the society's publications, through a suspicion of their sectarian, had been outlived; and their excellent character and the cheapness at which they could be furnished must recommend the suggestion everywhere.

The proposition was further urged by the Rev. W. S. PLEMER, of the Presbyterian Church of Virginia, who remarked, that it commended itself as a noble work. Let any one reflect on the fact, that there are eighty thousand common schools in this country, and that there are from three to five millions of young minds to be trained.

The books proposed to be put to this important use are not merely inoffensive books: they are calculated to be directly useful, and in the highest sense. He gave an example of the power of such reading on the minds of the young, which he afterwards intimated to be a matter of personal history. A boy in Ohio, when about ten years of age, read a little volume which immediately aroused his anxiety about the condition of his soul. The impressions continued for several months, and he wept over the book in secret till he was brought to enjoy the peace of the Gospel. He had forgotten the name of the book that had been the instrument of his conversion, until some years ago, after attending as a clergyman one of the anniversaries of this society, he procured a supply of juvenile religious books, and among them he soon recognized the volume that had had such an influence on his destiny. It was Janeway's Token for children, and he thanked God that there were now so many books that show that children may love God, and teach them to love Him.

He next mentioned the volume that had been a great blessing to the teachers and scholars of common schools must be very happy. The Pennsylvania Lyceum reported, that by the introduction into schools of small cabinets of minerals and shells, such an impulse had been given to education, that in places where sixteen dollars a month had been considered an ample salary for a teacher, fifty dollars were now cheerfully given. If such an effect had followed from the introduction of these stones, how much more may be anticipated from the introduction of libraries? Their influence reaches the heart and conscience. A young man was taken by his guardian to a grammar school, and after leaving him he mailed over the fire-place of his room, a card, such as the Union prints, having in large letters the text, "THOU GOD SEEST ME." The lad was disposed to indulge in a course which this admonition strongly reproved, and he had to tear it down and burn it before he could go to the length he wished in dissipation and sin. If a single sentence has this power, what would be the influence of acreable books filled with such sentiments, and read daily by him.

At the close of the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. As to the propriety of entering at once, by the Assembly, upon the question of the abrogation of the Union of 1801, the Synod of the Western Reserve is, and it is hereby declared to be, no longer a part of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

2. As to the power of the Assembly to take effectual initiative steps, as proposed by the majority; or the necessity of obtaining a change in the constitution of the church.

3. As to the breaking up of the succession of this General Assembly, so that neither of the new Assemblies proposed, to be considered this proper body continued; or that the body which should retain the name and institutions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, should be held in fact and law, to be the true successors of their own body.

The committee reported this state of things, and the subject was laid on the table, 139 to 107.

The abrogation of the plan of union was mentioned in our last. [See Recorder June 2.] Steps have since been taken to bring certain members of the Church under discipline. An order has been adopted citing before the next Assembly certain inferior Judicatories charged by common fame with irregularities; and a declaration that while this process is going on, said Judicatories will not be entitled to a representation in the Assembly.

At our latest dates the following resolution was under debate:—

Resolved, That by the operation of the abrogation of the Plan of Union of 1801, the Synod of the Western Reserve is, and it is hereby declared to be, no longer a part of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Of the temper that prevails in the Assembly the N. Y. Observer's Philadelphia correspondent gives the following account:—

You will see by our report of the Assembly's proceedings, that a committee of ten was appointed with a view to a division of the members of this General Assembly, who were unable to agree. The appointment of this committee was not premature; and though, from their report, the attempt may seem to have been abortive, the imperative necessity of effecting a separation is more and more felt. An attempt was made to-day to renew the negotiation. It was supposed that the committee were unable to agree, and the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have the ascendancy, so that they ought to exercise their power, and to leave the Union, lest the opposite party should outvote them; fears were expressed that, by an accession of new school men, the majority might be changed even in the present Assembly; and at all events, that the "orthodox" could not expect again to have







